DR. MORGAN DIX ON DIVORCE

THE FIFTH OF HIS LENTEN LECTURES. SEVERE CONDEMNATION OF LOOSE DIVORCE LEGIS-

LATION-THE RULE OF THE CHURCH. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix delivered the fifth lecture of his Lenten course last evening in Trinity Chapel, which was crowded. The subject was "Divorce." He spoke in substance as follows:

If eel at a loss in beginning this lecture—at a loss and in doubt. It has been said, and truly, that it is impossible to use too strong language in speaking of the subject of divorce. I am at a loss and in doubt; at a loss for terms adequate to state the kind and degree of peril now; menacing the social order and Christian civilization doubted whether it be not now too late to rouse men to a sense of the danger and check the movement of the age. For evil-growing ever gets such headway that to stop it requires more than human strength; the hosts of enmies appear to be numberless, their fortifications im pregnable. Moral poison is in the air we breathe; if not dispersed, and soon, it will stiffe, it will choke, it will make the whole head sick and the whole heart faint; it will kill and dry up from the roots the sentiment of pure love, faith, loyalty and honor until at last, of a race once set free from the bands of ain and stablished in righteousness, it may again be fitly said, in the terms of the old proverb, "the dog is turned to his venit again and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." In his Convention address of 1881 the Bishop of Connecticut said: "There were in the year of grace 1878, in Maine, 478 divorces; in New-Hampshire, 241; in Vermont, 197; in Massachusetts, 600; in Connecticut, 401; and in Rhode Island, 196—making a total of 2.113, and a larger ratio in proportion to the population than in France in the days of the Revolution, though far less than in the city of Paris On the basis of population by the present census, there was I divorce to every 1,357 inhabitants in Maine in New-Hampshire, 1 to 1,439; in Vermont, 1 to 1.687; in Massachusetts, 1 to 2,971; in Connecticut, 1 to 1,553, and in Rhode Island 1 to 1,141. The con dition of things to-day is worse than it was in 1868. 1869 and 1870, when we vainly petitioned the Legislature to do something to stay the plague. Every prophecy of evil then made has been more than fulfilled. The movement has been steadily in the wrong di-

Listen to some statistics taken still from the shameful record of the New England States, which seem to be the centre of this moral cesspool. In Massachusetts in 1860 there were five causes for which divorce could be obtained, and a ratio of 1 divorce to 51 marriages. In 1876 the number of causes for which divorce was allowed had advanced to 9, and the ratio to 1 divorce for every 21 marriages. In other New-England States the case was even worse. In Vermont the ratio was 1 di-vorce to 14 marriages; in Rhode Island the ratio was I divorce to 12 marriages; in Connecticut the ratio was 1 divorce to 11 marriages: in New-Hampshire the same ratio prevailed, and it was even worse in Maine. Another fact must be stated. From the total of marriages registered in the several States those contracted and solemnized by Roman Catholics must be deducted, for they—all honor to them—allow no divorce, following literally the command of our Lord Jesus Christ. Among Protestants or non-Roman Catholies the divorces occur, and these run up to as high a rate as 1 divorce in every 14 marriages in Massachusetts and 1 in every 8 in Connecticut. practical result of this facility of divorce is that in the New-Eugland States alone 12,000 families are broken up every year : 4,000 persons divorced. Again, note this : that while the laws protecting marriage have been thus gradually weakened, and facilities for divorce extended, crimes against chastity, morality and decency have been crimes against chaetity, morally and decency have been steadily increasing. In Massachusetts, from 1860 to 1870, during which time divorces have increased two and one-half times while marriages have increased hardly four per cent, and while all convictions for crime have increased hardly one-fifth, those crimes known as being "against chastity," morality and decency, "filthy evimes," lonthsome, infamous, nameless crimes, have ingested and increased looseness of living disproved the pies that sins against chaetity will diminish if the law regulating marriage is made less severe.

The results of this state of things, if not speedily

changed, will be the destruction of the home first, and next, of the social order, which is built on the home as its necessary base. And Communism and Socialism, which aim at the destruction of all existing institutions, are logically correct in proclaiming the design of abol-ishing marriage and making all children the property of

the State, to be reared at the public expense.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR DIVORCE. In CREASED FACILITIES FOR DIVORCE.

It is not possible to do more at present than to speak briefly of a few topics connected with the subject, and those selected are as follows: The point aimed at is facilitating divorce; the theory which underlies these attempts; the connection of this movement with some social and religious heresies; and the position of the

Church on this question. Now of the first point: It is not the relief of persons unhappily joined together; that is secured under all Christian statutes. Divorce is of two kinds; one consists in the temperary separation of persons who cannot liv together in safety; they, however, remaining husband and wife. If married persons find it impossible to live together in peace, if one be hard, cruel, brutal, danger ous, it is right that the other should be withdraw from the peril and allowed to that they should remain apart till they come to a better mind. But this differs from another kind out of which springs the poison, the wasting flame. It is a new matrimonial alliance with

divorce followed by a some other person. Keep these two always sharply dis-tinguished in your thought. They were always so distinguished until recently in the law of the State and of the Church. Divorce with the privilege of marrying again; nivorce which absolutely separates the married, destroys the home and throws the road open to other alliances— that is the abomination which we have to deal with today. Unquestionably that is the point aimed at; that a divorce for any cause shall carry with it freedom to marry again; and that the causes for which divorce may be obtained shall be made so numerous that any married couple may easily be parted under protection of the law. This is the only adequate explanation of the movements which have at length so startled and shocked thoughtful and religious people. They who dare to speak their mind say distinctly that what they want is re freedom in this matter; that men shall have the right to put their wives away for any cause, and women dismiss their husbands at will. Public decency and the lingering power of religion ferbid the concession of that liberry as yet, so that they must be content for the present to go through legal formalities in order to a separation. The grounds for granting such separations uld be numerous enough to accommodate all desiring them, and therefore the point to aim at now, in view of the nd ultimately to be attained, is to make divorce so eas that it will become as common as marriage itself; whereupon the legal procedures will be given up as practically unnecessary and license shall reign supreme. one part of New-England they have fully prepared the way for what may come. In Maine a divorce full and absolute may now be granted, not merely to any one of a long list of specified causes, but, adds the statute by any Justice of the Supreme Court, whenever, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he deems it reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony and consistent with the peace and mornlity of society." Think of that! A divorce may be granted on any ground approved as reasonable by a Judge! And what will they do when it comes to this; that Judges with such a power may be placed in office by the vote of a people low in morals and honeycombed by irreligion and godlessness ! It has been well pointed out, not long since, that when we reach the state toward which they are drifting-when reach the state toward which they are drifting—when one marriage may be lightly set aside and another entered into—we shall have reached the condition of the Mormon, with this sole difference; that his polygamy is simultaneous and ours consecutive. The Mormon can have as many wives as he can maintain; the skilful divorcer can also have many, only not all at once, but one after another, as fast as he can decently or indecently make the desired changes. Under such a system there would be no more wives, strictly so called, but the wretched creatures in their degradation would be simply registered comortines.

THE THEORY UNDERLYING THIS MOVEMENT. And this brings us to the second point-the theory no derlying this movement for increased facilities of divorce. There is a theory here upon which the whole minution rests-that marriage is a civil contract and nothing more. Now the essence of all such contracts is that they may terminate at the pleasure of the parties. This is the idea of marriage which has been steadily aught for a long time; that a marriage is like a partnership, in which when the partners find it for their est or pleasure to "dissolve" they ought to be left free

ments are practically atheistic. To drop all religious ideas; to cease to recognize God's will and laws; to teach men to live without God, is the aim of the modern reformer; and his views of marriage are only one of the signs of his general state of mind. Unfortunately we cannot stop at this. The truth mest be told, however painfully it must strike the unaccustomed ear. This is not only a sign of infidelity, it is also an outgrowth of the system known as Protestautism. It is the outcome of the habit of interpreting the Bible according to man's private judgment, of rejecting ecclesiastical authority and cathodic tradition, and of asserting the entire freedom of every individual to believe what he chooses and to select what religion pleases him best.

These, then, are the relations of the movement toward breaking up the family and the home; it comes of the system of naturalism, it thrives best where men fear God's law and word the least; it is the dark stigms on Protestant Christianity; it is helped on by every man who holds what are known as liberal opinions. It may ideas; to cease to recognize God's will and laws; to teac

Protestant Christianity; it is belied on by every man who holds what are known as liberal opinions. It may be temporarily held back by whatever of power remains in the Holy Catholic Church, but it tends ever toward a state of things which is the dream of the atheist, the socialist, the communist, and of all who wish to make a society from which the faith and fear of God shall have been driven away, and in which even the mame of God may, if possible, cease to be known.

MARRIAGE A DIVINE INSTITUTION. The teachings of our Holy Mother, the Church, are here put in contrast with these dark and detestable heresics of the rationalistic schools. Marriage is not a mere civil contract. It is a Divine institution. It makes a man and a woman one flesh. It binds them together for life, in a union never to be dissolved. It gives them one nature one life, one aim, common interests; they should be one in thought, mind, will, love; in each other they should

one life, one aim, common interests; they should be one in thought, mind, will, love; in each other they should find their full and complete happiness. Nowhere is this so beautifully brought out as in St. Paul's Epistic to the Ephesians. The union of the husband and the wife is effected not as a human parinership, but by a Divine power. It is a great mystery, a great sacrament. A man must love his wife because she is himself, and no man ever hated his own fiesh. A woman must be subject to her husband in everything, for love's sake and in love, and because she is to him as the Church is to Carist. Their union shall be holy and without biemish. The household should reflect the glory of the Church, which is without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing. There is no shame there, no dishonor. Marriage is honorable, holy, bleased of God, the joy of angels, the bond of peace and of all virtues.

Now, can such a union as this ever be dissolved under any circumstances so that the parties, or either of them, shall be free to form another? That is the question out of which the trouble grows. Granted that marriage is often most unhappy; that owing to the weakness, the foily, the trenchery, the sin, which are characteristic of human nature, some men and women find their union to be the very contradiction of the design of God, and so intolerable that they must be parted—should either be free to marry again?

If marriage were, as the rationalist says, a mere civil contract, a mere human partnership, that question could be settled by the State law, and ought to be settled on the principles which regulate mere civil contracts and partnerships. But if not—fit be a holy ordinance, if it is God who joins them together, then God only can answer the question before us, and the one thing to be asked is, What has God said about it? But God said: "They are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath johed together, let not man put asunder." (St. Matthew, xix., 6) And again, God said: "They are no more twain, but one flesh. What

POSITION OF THE CHURCH. The stringent rule is this: That though the married may be separated so as to live apart when they cannot ive together in peace, yet they are still man and wife and no new matrimonial relations can be formed. They may come back to each other, but to others they cannot o. And I tank that must have been what the Lord meant, and that it ought to be the rule of the Church. But yet, as there is the shade of a doubt, a less stringent tile exists. It is the rule of our own branch of the hurch, and we must follow it. Divorce, with the privi

tile exists. It is the rule of our ewn branch of the Church, and we must follow it. Divorce, with the privilege to remarry, may be granted, but for one only cause: when adultery has been proved. And then the linuocent party may marry again. Beyond that the Church will not go; and to that a tatent she goes, only on the chance that it was what our Lord meant.

But as for other causes, she recognizes not one. Divorce, on any other ground whatever, carnes with it no privilege to either party to remarry. Her clergy are positively forbuiden to marry such persons: the connection is regarded as adulterous, and the sacrament is denied to persons flying together in that side, unless on their repeatance or in the article of death. This is the position of the Church; revering God, she seeks to stem the tide of the age, and loyalty to her involves stanch loyalty to her principles on this terrible subject. It means much more than a formal submission to the canons. It means that you should give her your coordial support; that you should act and speak always as asserters of her wisdom and justice in this matter; that you should permit no one to doubt where you stand as to these first principles of the Christian religion.

There can to fault be found, lordeaily, with our earnestness in this matter. To find family with the law of the Church is to accuse that God on whose express words and language her canons are drawn. A stringent raic is needed here if anywhere, because this evil nature is acainst it. The hiss of the flesh, the passion of the heart, resist it with prurient, indigmant ringe; that is the plant sign how much the law is needed. And of all the charges which form the arrangement of Protestant Christianity, this seems to use one of the heavies, the most fatal, that has matter of unorce it has deliberately sacrificed the express words of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to the cager passions of men.

CAUSE OF HASTY MARRIAGES.

with which marriage is contracted, and the apparent want of any sense of responsibility on the part of many persons who have undertaken that holy estate-of the absence of all ideas of duty, and the utterly seifish aimng at mere personal advantage and pleasure; of the levity with which people comment on lomestic infelicity. as if it were a matter of course; of the apparent lack of sorrow and surprise when allenations occur; of the total ndifference with which we look on when names are disconored, reputations blasted and nomes broken up. oubt not that all these are the direct result of State legislation on divorce. Certain it is that as facilities for doing anything in crease, so increases the number of those who avail them serves of them. The easier it is made to get divorces, the greater will be the demand for them; and the greater the number of the divorced, the less will they attract atten-tion and rebuke; and the more familiar we become with the sight of divorce, the less will marriage be held in esteem. Now in all this far and fast drift to the bad, it

the sight of divorce, the less will marriage be held in esteem. Now in all this far and fast drift to the bad, it is the woman who suffers most; her interests are more directly involved than those of man; It is she who should view with most solicitude the rapid weakening of the general conscience as to the sin and crime of these separations; for the moral state which they will induce will drag her down to her former degradation, past all chance of recovery or rescans.

Woman should remember that it is the religion of Jesus Christ which has sanctified her person and exalted her sex; that every word which Christ uttered concerning her relations to man, as maid, as wife, as widow, is for her a word of life; that there is not, and cannot be, a work more argent for her, or more essential to her safety and honor, than to see that those words of Christ are kept perpetually before the community, blazoned and illuminated as the very tailsmans of social security. When, if ever, woman attains a complete independence, she may find hersell crushed under burdens too great for her to bear; there are signs of that aircaly; they multiply; one traces them and directions. And the social and moral week of woman with be complete when the conspiracy against

WOMAN'S WORK AND EDUCATION.

FALSE AND TRUE IDEALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have been reading several of the lectures of the Rev. Dr. Dix on woman, her education, sins, etc., and I am afraid that the reading public is in danger of being carried away by mere rhetoric and eloquence One's heart thrills as he refers in such glowing terms to the ideal woman who filled his young brain in the glorious olden times, but these were fancy pletures, dream women, and for all his dismal lamentations over the present, I do not doubt that his pictures and ideals are matched, yea overtopped, by the lovely visions which fill the minds and hearts of the young men of to-day. It is these dream-women, or a young man's idea of a perfec woman, that Dr. Dix contrasts with the most unpromising specimens of the womanhood of to-day, not with the best type of the present day or even with the average American woman. Does Dr. Dix pretend to say that education, even a "higher education," tends to injure, or coarsen, or in anyway interfere with the development of what is highest and nobiest in woman't such an idea is worthy of a native of Turkey or any other halfcivilized country, but scarcely worthy of a gen tleman who must have met as many intelligent, highly cultivated and consequently delightful women as has he. I thought it was generally admitted that education tended to refine and ennoble, else why do we struggle so hard to educate "the masses"! If education does this for "the masses," why should it have a contrary

est or pleasure to "dissoive" they ought to be left free to do so. This theory must in essence be implied in the position of every advocate for easy divorce. The location of this every advocate for easy divorce, that it in yolves religious duties or sustains any to a third party, such as a God whose word and will enter into the transpaction, must have utterly vanished away.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS HERESIES.

Now we are ready, in the third place, to state the connection of this evil with some of the social and religious heresies of the day. The civil-contract theory of marriage is an outgrowth of that system which banishes God from the world and from human life. It is a principle of a rationalized community, of a society which has beened to be Christian. Some of us are reproached for not being in secord with the spirit of the ago but the spirit of the ago and its move

ion," and prophesies a dire result when women shall be educated as highly as their brothers. W. P. E. Trenton, N. J., March 5, 1883.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN PERFECT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: If Dr. Dix will look back through the world's ancient and modern bistory what women will he find have been the advisers and most valued comcanions of men ? Always those above the masses in education, individuality, intelligence and, almost with-out exception, what we to-day call progressiveness. When Rome and Athens were nearest perfection in all the arts and sciences what women communed with and influenced the most eloquent orators and greatest minds, assisted in the pursuits of the most learned men, and were the powers behind the thrones! The ignorant slave-like, whose births being gentle and they virtuous dared know little else than self-adornment, jewels, and the wills of their husbands; Far from it; but they whose only freedom lay through sin, craving advancewhose only freedom lay through sin, the same that and education, and consequently ostracized, come down to us side by side with names that shall live forever. The Creator's own words, "I will make a helpmeet for him," show the true relationship of the sexes; and with Christ, woman's best friend, began that elevation, equality and freedom which have led up to the present glory of the nineteenth century. Educate according to inclination and capability as high as desired, give woman independence perfect as man's, let love, and it alone, be the basis of marriage, and we will see not the

it alone, be the basis of marriage, and we will see not the recitetions of the Rev. Dr. Dix fulfilled, but a state of society almost a millennium.

In many homes, asks the lecturer, where now is the father, mother, and where the children! Why, married, only to be married; prompted both by the most selfish ideas—the woman for a roof, to be fed and dressed, anything to escape dependence so dreaded when "old maid" is applicable; the man for reasons no better. Can any thinking person wonder at the results which so often follow thus entering into a life partnership, and of which Dr. Dix tells so truly! No; the remedy-lies in woman's expansive, thorough education and independence; marriage and motherhood inviolate and secure, if, through love willingly accepted, her noblest mission, her superior training fitting her more appreciatively for its grand possibilities; but if that position, for many canace, she may not fill, then whatsoever her hand findeth to do. Her work and power have been and will ever be limitiess, therefore she needs and should have at the light and advantages the world affords.

M. L. T. New-York, March 5, 1883.

EDUCATION THE CURE FOR "WOMEN'S SINS."

To The Editor of The Tribune. SIR: If Dr. Dix wants a remedy for "the sins of women," which he discusses in his fourth Lenten sermon, I think that he could not find a more effectual one than this same "higher education" that he opposes.
What would tend to give a woman more serious views of life than a higher education in which the sublimities and possibilities of life would be brought before her i And every one must admit that a course of hard study is an excellent antidote to frivolity. Then, if women by the sanction of custom were allowed to earn their own living in professions and otherwise, there would not certainly be the same temptaotherwise, there would not certainly be the same temptation to marry for money, social position, etc., which exist now, when by an inexorable society code, no matter how poor a woman may be nor how much she may need money, she cannot earn it, but, if possible, must marry a rich husband whether suitable or otherwise; and to such poor women Dr. Dix says: "Though you may have talents which would enable you to earn your living honorably in some profession, yet you must sit still and fold your hands because you are a woman. Your mission is to be a wife and mother; but of course you must not marry from any un worthy motive, and if the right man doos not come along, still you must sit still and not forsake your wemanly repose and helpleasness, else my ideal of woman and her mission will receive a sheek.

Trenton, N. J., March 3, 1883.

E. W.

WOMAN'S EQUIVALENT FOR MAN'S EDUCA-TION.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Sin: The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, in his lecture of last Friday, uses the terms " equal" and " the same " frequently, and contrasts them, laying great stress upon the difference between them. A woman may not, and caunot, by reason of her sex and nature, have the same education with which her brother is favored but she must have one its equal in every particular but she must have one its equal in every particular.
What this equivalent, which he proposes, is, has been a
problem causing much solicitude. Dr. Dix does not pretend to argue concerning woman's capabilities. The
question indeed whether her orains are as large as those

bone of contention.

"Not the learning of Columbia College, if I can help
it!" says Dr. Dix.

It has taken the world twenty centuries, more It has taken the world twenty centuries, mor or less, to come to the conducton the a little Latte, Greek and mathematics, with a sprinking of the natural sciences and literature, i.e. the studies centained in the curriculum of our colleges to day, is the best education which can be afforded it young men. Now, what I want of Dr. Dix is that he shall tell what is a fair equivalent for this course of study, always keeping equality in view, for "equally good education must they have" he says. I hope that the Doctor's life may be spared till be shall have had time to publish his new curriculum: "An Equivalent for the Course, Classical and Scientific, of Columbia College."

A SCHOOL-GREE PREPARING FOR COLLEGE.

New York, March 5, 1883.

WOMEN AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Permit me a word of correction which is due to others. In your issue of to-day, in the report of 1873 on behalf of several young ladies for admission to the college, and as saying in roply to the question "Were they prepared to enter the class t";

did not know any Latin, they were ignorant of Greek, and knew nothing of mathematics, but they were proficient in French and German, we were told."

There is a grave error in this statement. The applicants were five in number. One of them was a graduate of the Michigan University at Aun Arbor, who desired to enter the Medical Department. Of the others who wished to take the academical course, one was a valedictorian of the Normal College; another had been graduated first in her class at the Twelfth Street School he Normal College was established; the other two were the Normal College was established; the other two were sighly educated, one of them having studied several years in Europe. They were all proficient, not only in French and German, but in Latin, and were well ad-vanced in mathematics. The graduate of Michigan was, of course, more than proficient in Greek; the valedic-torian was fairly groun led in the grammar; the others and but a slight knowledge of the language, but thought that by the time their application received a favorable and but a slight knowledge of the language a favoral mat by the time their application received a favoral mat by the time their application received a favoral methy they could be prepared for examination. Evident reply they could be supported by the time has been ample, as this was nearly ten yet the time has Forty-inlined. New-York, March 7, 1883.

M. LEGOUVE VERSUS DR. DIX. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Let me quote M. Legonve in reply to Dr. Dix's lecture on "The Sins of Women." M. Legouve flatly denies that " a result of higher education in girls' schools is to make them pedants." It will simply give them, he says, a "more firm temper intellectually, and enable them to share the ideas of their husbands. Whenever a woman is devoured by const it is because she has an empty head. It is the void in her brain that leads her to prize jewels, fine clothing, fine society and fashion, above honor, family affection, dignity and health. No serious idea can warm up or stir a brain not trained to think. She drags her husband from ball to ball, indifferent to his well-being, for the simple reason that the world of totelleet is closed against her."

If every thought and feeling of the mother is indelinly mped on the unborn child, ought not it to be a sacred duty to have the mother well-educated, cultivated in a duly to have the instance weneconcided, contained wide sensel. The internat of a home presided over by a entityrated woman is without doubt much more powerful than that of an ignorant one. Youth and beauty are soon gone, and what is there then to make a woman attractive but a cultivated intellect! society is moulded by the women in it. Its faults are those that arise from ignorance, not from too much learning of a high standard.

Fork, Penn., March 5, 1983.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A DOWN-TOWN BANK.

Shortly before midnight last night C. C. Baldwin, the president of the Produce Bank, at Barelay t. and College-place, drove to police headquarters and told Inspector Dilks eceived a telegram from the police and was afraid that a burglary had been committed in his bank. The Inspector directed him to the Twenty-seventh Precinet tation, where Mr. Baldwin was told that a window in the bank had been found open by Officer Mullin; the largest safe was also open, and the money in the inner drawers was exposed. Mr. Baldwin then went inner drawers was exposed. Mr. Baldwin then went to the bank. He found policemen in charge. There were no marks on any of the safes. Officer Mullin tool the following story; While patrolling his best he passed the bank at 6:40 p. m. He examined all the doors and windows and found them securely locked until he reached the middle window on College place, where scratches on the paint aroused his suspicious. He found that it had been raised an inch to the level of the window-casing. He pushed the shutters in and made an examination of the office. The doors of the main safe were open, as were also some of the inner drawers. These contained bank bills and sliver. He rapped for assistance, and when relief arrived Captain Berghold was sent for. He ordered Mullin to remain in the bank until relieved.

President Baidwin, after his inspection, stated that the greater part of the securities of the bank were nightly deposited in vanita down town. He did not think tout there was more than a few hundred dollars in the saics. At 1 o'clock this morning two officers were guarding the building.

"You seem to feel down-hearted to-day, Dennis," said his employer. "What's the matter with you i" "It's sore distressed I am sor. Felix Magure's connivin' daughter has run off wid me by Mickle, an' there's no wan lift to comfort me in me cuid age." "It's very sad, Dennis." "Yes, sor; it's an estipae of the son." GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL AGAIN. BERLIN, March 9 .- Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed. He is again suffering with neuralgia.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. MADRID, March 9 .- A fire at Parcariza, in the Province of Leon, to-day, destroyed fifty-six uses. One woman was burned to death and several persons were injured. The loss is 60,000 pes-

THE SOCIALISTIC AGITATION. BRUSSELS, March 9.-The Court of Appeal has decided to extradite the Anarchist Cyvoet, who was arrested in connection with the explosion of dynamite at Gausharten, and whose extradition was demanded by he French Government on account of his having been concerned in the troubles at Montecau-te-Mines. MADRID, March 9.—A detachment of troops will be

sent to Arcos, as it is feared an attempt will be made to break open the prison there, in which members of the Black Hand "Society are confined. Many of the prisoners at Arcos have been sent to Cadiz. Paris, March 9.—Six thousand persons, most of them attracted by motives of curiosity, 'collected on

the Esplanade des Invalides this afternoon, where, it was announced, a meeting of Socialists was to be held. The police prevented groups was to be held. The police prevented groups from forming. Fifteen persons were arrested. The report that Louise Michel was among the number is dealed. The police barred the passage of 200 men, who were marching to the Elysée, the residence of President Grévy. The affair was a flasco.

After the crowd on the Esplanade des Invalides had dispersed, a mob of about 1,000 men returned there. They broke windows and overturned carriages. They were finally scattered by the police.

They broke windows and overturned carriages. Lay were finally scattered by the police.

VIENNA, March 9.—Of the twenty-nine Socialists on trial here charged with high treason and complicity in murder, two are women. One of them is the wife of a man named Hotze, who decamped to America with part of the plunder derived from the robbery of Herr Merstallinger.

THE HYLAND-BIGGAR CASE. London, March 10 .- Mr. Biggar has resolved to appeal against the decision in the breach of promise suit brought against him by Miss Fanny Hyland, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Miss Hyland's solicitors write to the papers, stating that Patrick Egan was subponaged for the plaintiff, but for reasons beat known to himself failed to attend.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Berlin, March 9.-The Emperor William has subcribed 3,000 marks from his private purse for the relief of German sufferers by the floods in America. LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Tamotave, Madagasear, states that the people are determined, if the French make an attack upon them, to migrate to the in-terior. Fanatics are stirring up the people against the

LONDON, March 9 .- W. H. Yost, who committed sul cide at the residence of the American Consul at Dun-ermine yesterday, belonged in Theresa, New-York. Bradford, March 9.—Outes, Ingham & Sons, dyers

ere, have failed. Their liabilities are £130,000. BERLIN, March 9.—At a Cabinet council to-day. Herr Von Gossier, Minister of Public Instruction, explained the new Church bill, which is based upon the laws in orce in Wartemberg.
Paris, March 9.—The funeral of Karrick Riggs.

American who did good service during the war of 1870 in the Ambulance Corps of the Rois de Boulogne, and who was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honor, took place here to-day.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

SEQUELS OF THE DUBLIN INQUIRY. Dublin, March 9 .- Eight dagger knives

ave been found in the Ringsend Basin. Patrick Egan eluded the vigilance of the police by hamming sickness. Dr. Kenny maintained the dicep-ion by visiting Egan, who, it is believed, left the city liguised as a priest.

LONDON, March 9.—The Press Association says the

overnment yesterday mailed to France, and will shortby mail to America, depositions relating to the mas known as "No. 1" and other persons whose names were revealed at the private inquiry in Dubin.

Pasis, March 9.—The Government, in the case of

Frank" Byrne, who was released from custody last night, held that the new charge brought by the British Government against Byrne, viz., complicity in the atempted murder of Juror Field and Judge Lawson, mounted merely to the introducing of arms into Iro-and. France claimed that even if the arms were in-ended for purposes of murder, the offence was a polit-HAVRE, March 9.—A detective from Middlesborough has

returned to England after positively identifying John Waish, who is wanted by the British Government.

SELF-ACCUSED OF THE PHENIX PARK CRIME, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MILWAUKEE, March 9 .- A story is published in an evening paper to-night which caused a sensation especially among frish-Americans. A few days ago Michael Holmes, an Irishman, who had been here only a short time died. Little was known of him before his death, though a few acquaintances that he Six: Permit me a word of correction which is due to others. In your issue of to-day, in the report of an interview with Professor Van Amringe, of Columbia history a mystery was connected. He was an interview with Professor Van Amringe, of Columbia in the concerning himself. He quarrelled with another frishman, Patrick Johnson, and received stab wounds which caused his death. After being wounded and before his death, he took a fellow-country man named Fitzgerald partly into his confidence He told Fitzgerald that with three accomplice He told Fitzgerald that with three accomplices he secretly escaped from London the night after the Phoenix Park murders. After coming to this country the four men separated. He could not be brought to say that he participated in the assassination. He said that some of the men charged with the murder were innocent. He admitted that he had not even written home to his wife for fear English detectives might be on his track. The general belief is that he was connected with the assassination.

> MR. EGAN'S FLIGHT FROM IRELAND. A TALK WITH P. J. SHERIDAN-MR. FORD IN THE HANDS OF PROVIDENCE.

A TRIBUNE reporter talked with P. J. Sheridan yesterday, in regard to the cable dispatches an-nouncing the flight of Mr. Egan from Ireland. Mr. sheridan was at his desk in The Irish World office. He aid: "The statement that Egan has fled from justice is ntirely untrue. He has gone to the Continent solely to ollect the evidence for my defence. It will take him at east a week to finish his business in Paris in my behalf, and I am confident that he will return to Dublin, as here is nothing that the police could bring against him, "Then you do not regard as true the statement that the police have three letters of Egan's addressed to Carey, sympathizing with the 'Invincibles' I"

"The letters may exist but they have been misinter refed. Egan, being a Dublin man, may have writter o Carey on private matters, but certainly not on polit-Why then did Egan think it necessary to go to France

a disgnise f "
"Jenkinson may say that he did, but it is doubtless unrue. Jenkinson is an excellent hand at manufacturing
nmors. Who is he anyway f He is the general superinement of the Star Chamber inquiries held in Dublin
hastle—a man utterly unitustworthy and false."
"He has found the knives however, used at Phoenix

"I wonder he didn't find them sectore. Is appeared then but threw them in dish't want to take them out until a certain amount of rost collected."

"Did you see that Lady Florence Dixle has been renewing her charges !"

"My opinion of Lady Florence Dixle is that she is a lady of respectability and honor, but an innocent and unsuspecting tool of Pirott, late proprietor of The Prishonan and The Flag of Ireland. Pigott I regard as one of the most disreputable Irishmen of the present day."

Patrick Ford, editor of The Brish World, said that he believed that there was some slight tension of relations between England and Ireland at the present moment, but now far this might be the case he was independent but the firsh world, said that he believed that there was some slight tension of relations between England and Ireland at the present moment, but now far this might be the case he was independent between England and Ireland at the propers lately. If the feeling between the two countries was not as undealise as it might be, he believed that it was probably England's fault. He was not prepared either to admit or deny that Egan's true field for labor might now lie on the Continent, in the same way as he believed that America afforded a wider scope for Sheridan's efforts than fredand would. He bedieved that some day England's greatness would decline; that he considered woulds be said; there is a would. He believed that some day England's greatness would decline; that he considered would be a great day for Ireland. There are two Irelands he said; there is a greater Ireland in America than he Europe. It is the American Ireland that will yet rejoice in her sister's freedom. Earnest men here were confident that Parliamentary agitation was insufficient; this was Mr. Ford's own opinion. "But even Napoleon," added. Mr. Ford, "could not free us now; the only leader who can lead us to victory is Providence. I believe that Providence has undertaken the leadership. We are in His hands, and we have every confidence."

MR. M'CAFFERTY NOT "NUMBER ONE." John McCafferty, who is engaged in mining operations in Arizona, has written a letter denying that no is "Number One." Carey told the detectives that McCafferty and a man named Milne, while in London in April last, frequently supplied him with money. McCaf-ferty was imprisoned by the English Government in

A CHEMICAL VIEW OF CERAMICS.

Professor C. F. Chandler last evening delivered a lecture to the Engineering Society of the school of Mines, at Columbia College, on the subject of 'Ceramics." The lecture was illustrated with lantern views, and was a general review of the subject from a chemical point of view. He illustrated the processes by which the clay was disintegrated from the granite and deposited by the water in beds. He divided the materials into three divisions: Porcelain, stoneware and earthen-ware. The finest porcelain ware, Professor Chaudler

said, was made in Dresden and Berlin, but the Americans had succeeded in manufacturing in a manner superior to any country the porcelain used for false teeth. The professor exhibited a large collection of pottery to illustrate his remarks.

EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S MARRIAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The Star says: "Ex-

THE WEDDING IN VIRGINIA A QUIET ONE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Governor William Sprague, of Providence, R. I., was married last night at the Virginia Hotel, in Staunton, Va., to Mrs. Dora Inez Calvert, who had arrived from Greenbrier County, West Virginia, a few hours before the ceremony was performed. Upon the arrival of the lady, who is understood to be divorced, and who is a native of Connecticut, but who has been residing in West Virginia fourteen years, the ex-Senator applied for a license, but was refused, the clerk telling him that the lady must be a resident of Staunton for the license to be legally granted. The result was that Mrs. Calvert resented herself to Clerk Argenbright, and said: "I am a resident of this city and have no other residence in the world. It is my usual place of abode and, if necessary, you can have my affidavit to that effect." The Rev. Mr. Hullihen, of the Episcopal Church, having been then sent for, united the two in the bonds of holy matrimony, in the parlor, in the presence of the proprietor, Mr. J. D. Crowle, and his wife; Edward Rehob and Samuel W. Spriggle. The 1 o'clock train took the bridal couple northward ast night. Ex-Governor Sprague and his bride passed through the city this morning. They arrived on the Midland train at 8:55 o'clock. Having over half an hour to wait for the departure of the limited express, bound northward, they took breakfast at Captain Server's restaurant in the Baltimore and Potomac depot, and the waiter, after they had left, said: "Boss, if that was a newly married couple, they start out with good appetites."

The lady is rather under the medium height, but The lady is rather under the medium height, but has a fine figure. She is apparently not over twenty-five years of age, has regular, pleasant features, a very fair complexion, dark brown or nearly black hair, and dark blue eyes. Her voice has a musical ring in ir, and she is very graceful in her movements. She was neatly attired in a dark blue walking dress, with maroon facings, with a sash of wide crimson tied in a how behind. She wore a hat of dark velvet with two red ostrich plumes and red ribbons.

COMME T IN THIS CITY, It is now more than three years since the conduct of ex-Governor Sprague caused his former wife, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, to leave her home at Canonchet. On May 27 of last year, she was granted an absolute divorce with leave to resume her maiden name, and was given the custody of her children. She was also granted leave to sue for ali-mony at any time hereafter. It was said yesterday that the ex-Governor might find it inconvenient to pay alimony to his former wife and help to support his children, as he may yet be compelled to do. and at the same time support another family. He was not granted a divorce from Mrs. Sprague, and according to the general understanding of the law of divorce he had no right to marry again. But recent decisions of the Courts of Appeals in this and other States the laws of which are similar to those of Rhode Island, have given a legal status to such a marriage as that of Mr. Sprague and Mrs. Calvert.

Ex-Governor Sprague still holds possession of the Canonchet mausion, though he no longer keeps it in an armed state of resistance to the legal authority of the State, as he did last August, when Francis D. Moulton was trying to get possession of it under an order of court. Some curiosity was shown yesterday to know whether or not the ex-Governor would again occupy the mansion which was the scene of his former troubles. When Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague left Canonchet, a treatee was appointed by the supreme Court to take possession of her personal property at her former home. The trustee, however, was never able to get possession of the property, owing to the danger from Mr. Sprague's shot-gums. A few months ago Mr. Sprague sent a part of this property, including some of Mrs. Sprague's dresses, to the trustee, but a good deal of it is said to bestill in his possession. Last December the fact that the ex-Governor had reformed and joined a temperance society was announced in the newspapers. Since that time he has been talked of as an "independent Republican" candidate for Governor at the next election.

General Roger A. Pryor, who was counsel for Mr. Sprague in the divorce suit brought by his former wife, said hast night that he knew nothing of the authority of the State, as he did fast August,

Sprague in the divorce suit brought by his former wife, said last night that he knew nothing of the marriage with Mrs. Caivert, and had no intimation of anything of the kind until he saw it announced in the newspapers. He said that the ex-Governor was a man of great ability and resources, and would again take a prominent part in public affairs,

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Someonis for the past twenty-four ho WASHINGTON. March 10-1 a.m.-The barometer is highest in the Northwest and lowest in the Lower Lake region, where a storm of considerable energy is central. General rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and occasional snow in Minnesota and and Guir States, and occasional season in the North-west and southerly in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Mid-dle States and New-England. The temperature has failed in the Northwest and risen in the other districts. Indications for to-day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds shifting to westerly, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressure.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness with rain, warmer southerly veering to westerly winds, lower pres-

Cautionary Signals. Cautionary signals are ordered from Smithville to East

Indications for to-morrow.

Cooler fair weather will prevail on Sunday in all the States east of the Mississippi River. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. TM | HOURS: Morning. | Kight. | BAR. | 1234567891011 | Inch

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 10- a. m .- During the clear weather of yesterday the movement in the barometer was slowly downward. Lightsoutheast winds prevailed.

The temperature ranged between 170 and 370, the aver The temperature range above than on the corresponding day hast year, and 1135 higher than on Thursday.

Warmer and coar or fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain or snow, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

MISHAP TO THE CITY OF CRESTER,

HER SHAFT BROKEN AT SEA-THE SERVIA UNABLE TO TOW HER TO PORT.

The steamer Suevia, of the Hamb urg Line, arrived at Quarantine inic last night. Her officers re-ported that on Tucsday in latitude 42° 08', longitude 61° 23', she fell in with the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, which had her propeller shaft broken. She stayed by the City of Chester for twenty-nine hours and when she left her there was a southeast gate blowing. The Suavia's mail came up to this city at about 10:30 last evening, but none of her officers came ashore. Captain Franzen, of the Suevia, however, sent the fol-

owing statement to the city : " On Tuesday, March 6, at 2:40 a. m., we saw rockets fired in a southwest direction about six miles distact. We immediately steered in that direction, answered the signals with bine lights and got our boats ready. The weather was squally; the wind van from the west-northwest, and it was snowing at times. We found the signalling vessel to be a large three-masted steamer. We approached near enough for a boat, had one been sent out by her, to have reached us, but had to wait until daybreak. The steamer proved to be the City of Chester, of the inman Line, which had her shaft broken in the stern-box. We were asked if we would tow her to Halifax; but we believed that with favorable and weather we might winds able to tow her to New-York, and the City of Chester consented to our proposal. A steel hawser was brought to us and we gave the City of Chester ours, which, however, her boat did not succeed in hauling clear for some time. At 9:30 a.m. the signal to go ahead came from the City of Chester, and we then proceeded the City of Chester, and we then proceeded on our course. As the weather moderated we asked if she had passengers on board, and offered to transfer them to the Suevia. The offer was declined with thanks. We had hoped to be able to run eight or ten knots with the disabled steamer in tow, but found after getting up full steam that we were making only 64 knots. For this reason we signailed, at 5:40 p. m., 'Halifax,' and after receiving a reply to our signal changed our course for Halifax. About sunset the wind moderated and changed to southeast and then increased, causing the sea to run heavily. The City of Chester now setered so badly that we could see her broadside at times. On Wednesday, the

7th inst., about 4 a. m., it was blowing a gale, accompanied by rain, and the sea was running very high. At 6:35 a. m. both hawers broke, and the City of Chester how to is estimated latitude 42° 8 min. north, longitune 51° 28 min. west. We then ran as close to her as possible, and informed her that we had to proceed on our voyage, not having sufficient coal on board to remain by her for an uncertain time, possibly until favorable weather set in. We therefore proceeded at 7:35 a. m., after having been detained altogether twenty-nine hours in assisting the City of Chester.

The City of Chester sailed from this port for Liverpool on March 3. Her passengers include Mrs. Gordon, Miss Kate Foster. Captain William Anderson, Brother Benedict, Dr. John E. Usher, Canon Moynihan, C. E. Mawdaley, J. D. Best, Mrs. A. Arthur, J. Heron, Alfred Armitage, S. Trise Martin, R. McG. Thomson, A. G. F. S. Hill, James L. Oliver, Captain A. H. Renton, Mrs. Renton, Frederick Nelson, Miss Nelly Bourne, H. Holderness, Mr. McHugh, John F. Fry.

This is the second accident that has happened to the Inman Line steamers recently. The steamer Amsterdam, of the Royal Netherlands Line, which arrived on December 19, 1882, reported that she passed the City of Chester, and here on the 20th. Instead of being crippled as reported, she was towing the City of Gestler, and arrived here on the 20th. Instead of being crippled as reported, she was towing the City of Green and and are well and a stream of the same line, which had lost her rudder and rudder port in a terrific hurricane on the Banks of Newfoundiand, about 1,015 miles from Sandy Hook. A jury rudder was arranged to steer the vessel in the course of the City of Chester, and she was picked up by that vessel two days after the accident.

HEAVY BETTING ON A BILLIARD GAME.

A game of billiards of 200 points for \$1,000 a side was played last night at the Columbia Billiard Hall, at Twenty-second-st. and Broadway, between D. C. Johnson and C. G. Davis, two book-makers. The game was begun at 8 o'clock and finished at 11:55 p. m. There were 149 innings played. The game was very close throughout, Johnson winning by only two points. Vignaux was present, and frequently applauded the contestauts. About \$10,000 was bet on the game.

NOT PREPARED TO PRAISE CONGRESS.

The XXth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 154 East Fifty-ninth-st., Justice Solon B. Smith presiding. The following resolution, offered by William Kellock, was after much discussion laid on the table :

Resolved. That this association, as part of the Repub-lican organization, approves the action of the late Con-gress in reducing internal revenue taxation, and the passage of the bill giving moderate protection to home manufactures and industries. In the session a woman entered and inquired if it was

To LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laving the foundation tof consumption. To cure

the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use Indicionaly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soan.—The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this inturious article.

Burnett's Kalliston is cooling and refreshing, allays all rritation of the skin or scalp. MARRIED.

MOORE-HARTLEY-At Brewster, N. Y., February 27, by the Rev. A. R. Macoubrey, Albert S. Moore, of New-York, and Miss Elizabeth Hartley, of Wrentham, Mass.

DIED. BOGERT-At Hackensack, March 8, 1883, of pneumonis, Alice Bogert, daughter of the late Horatio Bogert. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functual from Christ Church, Hackensack, N.J., at 2 o'clock

m. nin leaves Chambers st. at 1 o'clock p. m. BIRNEY—At Astoria, L. L., on March S, 1883, Amanda S, Moniton, wife of James Birney, of Bay City, Michigau. Fanoral services at the residence of her son-in-law Frank L. Blackwell, Remsen-st., Astoria, on Sunday, March 11, at

2:30 p. m. GREEN On Thursday, March S, Sarah Ann, wife of William Green and daughter of the late William W. Todd, all of W. Green, and daugater of the late with edity. Funcial services at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, West 155th-st., New York, on Sunday, March 11,

HOLMAN-At Southport, Conn., March 9, 1883, of bronche pneumonia, John Asams, infant son of the Rev. William H., and Ciara E. Colburn Holman. and Clara E. Colours Holman.

LAW—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, March 8, 1883, Sarah
A., widow of George Law, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 259 5th-ave., on Sunday, March 11, at 2 p. m.

Please omit flowers.

Please onit flowers.

MILLER—At his residence, Mamaroneck, N.Y., Wednesday,
March 7, James Willer, in the 61st year of his age.

Belatives and triends are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral from the residence of his mother. No. 117 Vanderbilt-ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 10, at 1 o'clock p.m.

bill-ave, Brooklyn, on Saturiay, March 10, at 1 o'clock p.m. bill-ave, Brooklyn, on Saturiay, March 10, at 1 o'clock p.m. MORSE—In this city, March 8, 1888, James Otts Morse, of Engiswood, N. J., aged 65 years.
Funeral from his late residence, at Englewood, on Saturday, March 10, at 2 o'clock p.m.
It is requested that no flowers be sent.
Train leaves New York at 1 o'clock, from the Eric Ferry, foot of Chambers 85.
SPICER—On the 9th inst. Harriet, wife of J. Lindley Spicer.
Friends and relatives are invited to meet at her late resingular control of the sent of the

Special Notices.

Murdock's LIQUID FOOD.

LIQUID FOOD can be retained by the stomach when so It is the only food that will relieve the consumptive from It will make blood faster than all preparations or food

known.
It will relieve exhaustion or hunger in a few minutes.
Habies fed with it thrive equal to those nourished by the best of mothers.
Mothers that take it nourish their babies as well as themselves.

ives. Festimonials furnished of cases treated by physicians, of onsumption, Cancers, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debil-For sale by all druggists, at 55c. and \$1 per bottle. At wholesale and retail by

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Broadway, corner 8th st., New-York. Baugs & Co.

Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway.

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MONDAY, March 12, and following days, at 3:30 p. m.,

MONDAY, March 12, and following days, at 3:30 p. m.,

A L I B R A R Y,

Comprising RARE and VALUABLE WORKS IN HISTORY, including AMERICANA, ILLUSTRATED
BOOKS, &c. &c.,

Among which will be found:

Almon's Remembrancer, Archaeolgia Americana, Loskiel's
Mussions, Benson's Major André, Clinton's Narrative,
Drake's Boston (in Nos.), New York Review, L'Art de Veriner les Dates (42 vois.), Revanic Art in Japan, Beautics of
England and Wales (29 vos., large paper), Books from the
the Le Priory Press, Dodsley's Register, London Graphic (26
vois, complete), Gaze'to des Beaux-Arts, Historiem Register
(1716 to 1738, 24 vols.), Bennett's Fishes of Ceylou, Framed
Engravings, &c.

Congress Water.—Superior to all. Cathartic, alterative, A specific for disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, occupan mainta and all impurities of the blood.

Avoid crude, harsh waters, "native and foreign." Such waters are positive irritants and impair the digestive organs and addreys.

Epilepsy.

Persons afflicted with this makely can find immediate relief by acquiring for information to the writer, who has experienced a thorough and permanent cure, and who can give testimony respecting many others who have been similarly restored. Address

A. B., Branch P. O., Statlos, New-York City.

Persons Building

Or those who contemplate remodelling their dwellings, should take the trouble to visit our warerooms, either in this city or in Boston, and examine "THE ROYAL PORCELAIN BATH" and the HELLYER AND BRIGHTON WATER CLOSETS. These appliances should be seen to be appreciated. They have been extensively used in many of the most prominent buildings erected during the past four years. A personal examination is desirable, since a number of other sanitary appliances can also be seen, and valuable suggestions gathered by those interested in the plumbing of a

MEYER, SNIPPEN & CO., 48 and 48 Cliffet, New-York. 1 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Test the Prophecies.
"Coming events cast their shadows before," remarked Campbell's wisard to the pugnacious young Lochiel. Back ache and lumbago are often prophetic of that terrible ache and iumbago are often prophetic of that terrible scourge, Bright's Disease of the Kinneys. At all events don't trifle with those symptoms. Use BENSON'S CAPUINE POROUS PLASTER without an hour's delay. Unlike all other external remedies Benson's begins its work the moment it is applied. Be guarded against other plasters with similar names. World CAPCINE cut in centre of genuine. Price 25

cents. Post Office Notice. Foreign mails for the week ending March 10 will close at this

office as follows: SATURDAY-At 3:30 a.m. for Europe, per Ss Baltie, via SATURDAY-At 3:30 a.m. for Europe, per Ss Baltie, via ATORDAY—At 3.50 a.m. for reference, per cs. mains, via Queenstown (letters for tiermany and Scotland, must be directed "per Bartle"; at 3.50 a. m. for Scotland direct, per Ss. Permessa, via Glasgow; at 3.50 a. m. for Begdum direct, per Ss. Penuland, via Antworp, at 10 a. m. for As-pinwaii and Scotth "accific, per Ss. Colon; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Neckar, via Scotlampton and Bremea; at 1 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per Ss. Nutrie; at 1.50 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per Ss. Newport, via Ha-vana.

p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per Ss. Newport, via Ha-vania.

Mails for China and Japan, per Ss. Belgic, via San Fran-alsoo, close March '10, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per Ss City of Sydney, via San Francisco, close March '3f, at 7 p. m. HENRY (8. PEARSON, Postmaster, Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 2, 1883.

*The schedule of closing of transpacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.